Examination No. _____ Signature .....

UGANDA HEALTH PROFESSIONS ASSESSEMNT BOARD
YEAR 1: SEMESTER 1: EXAMINATIONS

DIPLOMA IN NURSING (EXTENSION)

Foundations of Nursing III
Paper Code: DNE 111

June 2025
3 HOURS

IMPORTANT

1. *Write your examination number on the question paper and answer sheets*
2. *Read the questions carefully and answer only what has been asked in the question*
3. *Answer all the questions*
4. *The paper has three sections*

Section A: *Objective questions.*

Section B: *Short essay questions.*

Section C: *Long essay questions.*

For Examiner's use only

Section	Qn.	Result	Initials
A	MCQs		
	Fill in		
B	31		
	32		
C	33		
	34		
	35		
Total			

Turn over

SECTION A: Objective Questions

Circle the correct answer (20 marks)

1. Which of the following Nursing diagnoses denotes a patient's failure to cope with having a catheter in situ?
   (a) Knowledge deficit.
   (b) Ineffective coping.
   (c) Impaired coping.
   (d) Altered coping.

2. Which of the following is **NOT** a key component of wound assessment?
   (a) Tissue necrosis, sloughing or granulation.
   (b) Medication history.
   (c) Wound size and depth.
   (d) Patient's pain level.

3. Which of the following is the nurse's responsibility in preparing a patient for Barium Enema? To tell the patient
   (a) it is uncomfortable.
   (b) about the pain.
   (c) to prepare for the procedure.
   (d) to starve for 8 hours.

4. A patient who spends most of the time in bed is likely to have more of the following diagnosis;
   (a) nausea and vomiting related to decreased GIT mobility.
   (b) risk for constipation related to immobility.
   (c) constipation related to immobility as evidenced by failure to pass stool
   (d) risk for constipation related to immobility.

5. For which of the following reasons will nurses insert a nasogastric tube?
   (a) Treating mechanical obstruction of the caecum.
   (b) Decompression of the stomach.
   (c) Infusion of drugs.
   (d) In cases of oral pharyngeal obstruction.

6. The nurses' priority assessment for a comatose patient is on
   (a) breathing.
   (b) circulation.
   (c) temperature.
   (d) pupils.

7. The highest score on the Glasgow Coma scale for eye opening is
   (a) 6.
   (b) 5.
   (c) 4.
   (d) 3.

8. Which of the following is indicative of increased intracranial pressure?
   (a) Vomiting.
   (b) Excitement.
   (c) Closed head injury.
   (d) Open wound on the head.

9. Which of the following is an invasive procedure done to establish renal disease?
   (a) Cytology.
   (b) Urethral dissection.
   (c) Renal biopsy.
   (d) Percussion.

10. The nursing diagnosis for fluid loss as a result of furosemide drug with little replacement is
    (a) less body fluid.
    (b) dehydration.
    (c) fluid volume deficit.
    (d) volume deficit of urine.

11. The most appropriate amount of feeds administered for a patient with a gastrostomy tube is
    ..... mls.
    (a) 240 – 300.
    (b) 310 – 370.
    (c) 380 – 440.
    (d) 450 – 510.

12. The surgical procedure performed on a patient with a foreign body in the throat is
    (a) endotracheal intubation.
    (b) foreign body aspiration.
    (c) thoracentesis.
    (d) tracheostomy.

13. How does a nurse confirm that her unconscious patient is in pain?
    (a) Snoring.
    (b) Blinking.
    (c) Coughing.
    (d) Tachycardia.

14. In which of the following positions does the nurse place an unconscious patient?
    (a) Upright.
    (b) Lithotomy.
    (c) Trendelesburg.
    (d) Semi fowlers.

15. The nurse takes a 24 hour collection of urine to
    (a) measure urine loss.
    (b) measure haemoglobin loss.
    (c) measure calcium loss.
    (d) check catabolic state.

16. The nurse performs Babinskis and Hoffman's tests to assess for
    (a) gait.
    (b) reflexes.
    (c) response to pain.
    (d) motor coordination.

17. Which of the following is an invasive surgical procedure?
    (a) Chest x-ray.
    (b) Cystoscopy.
    (c) Ultra sound scan.
    (d) Lumber puncture.

18. The first line of nursing care for a patient with chemical injury to an eye includes
(a) neutralising by irrigation.
(b) topical cycloplegia.
(c) topical antibiotics.
(d) admission if severe.

19. Which of the following preventive strategies will decrease the likelihood of persistent leakage of ascitis fluid?
(a) A single suture at the site of puncture.
(b) Ensuring the patient's coagulation results are within normal.
(c) Using the Z-tract method when inserting the needle
(d) Placing the patient in trendelenburg position.

20. Which of the following statements is incorrect concerning pre-operative care?
(a) Information about the surgery is usually given preoperatively.
(b) Focuses on preparing patients both physically and psychologically for surgery.
(c) Pre-operative care is given only on an inpatient surgical ward.
(d) Baseline observations are collected as part of the pre-operative care.

Fill in the blank spaces (10 marks)

21. Lack of awareness of one's surrounding and failure to respond to stimuli is referred to as .....

22. The nurse records noisy breathing which occurs in the patient who is unconscious as .....

23. The medical procedure where a tube is inserted into the stomach to remove its contents is called .....

24. A surgical procedure in which a stoma is opened in the wind pipe to provide a direct airway is called .....

25. Alignment of a patients fractured bones to ease pain and accelerate the healing process is known as.....

26. Which gadget is used to add warmth to a patient suffering from hyperthermia .....

27. The length in cm that an enema tube inserted into the patients is ..... cam.

28. The instrument used to examine the patients ears is called .....

29. The recommended minimum average flow rate of an infusion of intravenous fluids is.....

30. Patients lie horizontally on the back with the face and torso facing upwards in ..... position.

Answer Sections B and C in the answer booklets provided

SECTION B: Short Essay Questions (10 marks)

31. State five (5) points nurses consider when preparing a victim of road traffic accident for CT scan of the head. **(5 marks)**

32. Outline five (5) indications of lumber puncture. **(5 marks)**

SECTION C: Long Essay Questions (60 marks)

33. (a) Describe with rationale six (6) nursing interventions implemented for a client undergoing abdominal paracentensis. **(12 marks)**

(b) Outline eight (8) nursing interventions implemented for a client post abdominal praracentensis. **(8 marks)**

34. (a) Outline five (5) indications of tracheotomy. **(5 marks)**

(b) Outline five (5) observations nurses take note of while caring for a patient on tracheotomy. **(5 marks)**

(c) Describe the procedure of suctioning a tracheostomy tube. **(10 marks)**

35. (a) Outline four (4) signs and symptoms of wound infection. **(4 marks)**

(b) With rationale for each, describe eight (8) nursing interventions performed for a patient on traction. **(16 marks)**

END